

for victory, the Office of Naval Research grew into a vital organization dedicated to the enduring warfighting requirements of the Navy and Marine Corps and the peacetime needs of the nation. The Office of Naval Research prioritizes building a close and essential relationship between the public good and the progress of science and technology. For seventy-five years this agency has maintained that relationship through war and peace. Much of our infrastructure for the public support of science and technology, from the National Science Foundation to DARPA to the Air Force Office of Scientific Research and Army Research Office, was built in the years after the war using the model pioneered by the Office of Naval Research.

In its early decades, the Office of Naval Research supported research in the burgeoning fields of computing and directed energy, leading to the development of one of the first digital computers, Project Whirlwind, as well as the creation of the maser and laser. Its projects took scientists to the upper atmosphere in some of the highest recorded balloon ascents and brought human beings to the very bottom or the ocean in the Challenger Deep. Office of Naval Research-supported engineers and scientists created the first autonomous robot, as well as the first autonomous undersea vehicle. The Office of Naval Research, Arctic Research Laboratory helped several generations of scientists understand polar environments better. Its support led to the development of atomic clocks; the key invention that made precision satellite navigation possible. Finally, and perhaps most of all, long-term support from the Office of Naval Research led to the postwar blossoming of the ocean sciences, leading to countless discoveries in acoustics, wave prediction, meteorology, marine mammal research, and climate studies. The invention of virtually every important sensor and undersea vehicle that made these discoveries possible owes a debt to the stewardship of the Office of Naval Research.

From aircraft to ships to weapons systems, nearly every platform in use by the Navy and Marine Corps today relies in some way on technology originally developed or enhanced by the Office of Naval Research's sponsorship. Medical advances such as QuikClot save the lives of Marines and Sailors. Portable energy technologies provide power to forces, vehicles, and sensors. Laser weapon systems defend ships at sea. Materials developed through Office of Naval Research efforts protect the hulls of ships from marine organisms as well as the blast effects of weapons, and allow jet engines to work hotter, longer, and more efficiently than ever before. Today, Office of Naval Research programs are advancing the fields of artificial intelligence, autonomy, networking, directed energy, warfighter performance, maritime awareness, and next-generation power for the Navy and Marine Corps of the future.

Madam Speaker, I am proud to honor the achievements of the Office of Naval Research, and I am certain the Members of the House will join me in recognizing the seventy-five years of scientific excellence this distinguished organization has provided—and seventy-five more that it will provide—to our Sailors and Marines and to the American people.

IN REMEMBRANCE OF DEVOYD JENNINGS

HON. MICHAEL C. BURGESS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 30, 2021

Mr. BURGESS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the life of Mr. Devoyd "Dee" Jennings, the longtime President and CEO of the Fort Worth Metropolitan Black Chamber of Commerce. After a distinguished 41-year long career within the organization, Mr. Jennings passed away on July 24, 2021 at the age of 73.

After graduating from Texas Wesleyan University in 1971 with a degree in marketing, Mr. Jennings had a 27-year career at TXU as a Community Affairs Specialist and was the first African-American lobbyist employed by Texas Electric. Since its establishment, he worked for over four decades in various positions within the Fort Worth Metropolitan Black Chamber of Commerce. His commitment to ensure the organization's mission "to make Fort Worth a better place to work and raise a family" truly serves as a model of civic leadership.

Mr. Jennings' professional and philanthropic efforts merited numerous awards from the Fort Worth community, including two commemorative City of Fort Worth "Devoyd Jennings" days in 1992 and 2005. The Fort Worth Business Press awarded him the Deal Maker award in 1998, recognized his contributions as a "Who's Who in Economic Development" in 1999, and, most recently, honored him with its "Minority Leaders in Business Award" in 2017.

Mr. Jennings worked tirelessly to provide new educational and economic opportunities for the citizens of Fort Worth. Amongst his endeavors, he helped established two stand-alone organizations, the William Mann Community Development Corporation and Southeast Fort Worth Inc., which continue to encourage growth and development in minority neighborhoods in Fort Worth. In addition, he was instrumental in the reconstruction and re-opening of his beloved high school alma mater, I.M. Terrell, as a STEM & Performing Arts Center.

I join the community of Fort Worth in honoring Mr. Jennings' life and legacy and extend my sincere condolences to his friends and family. Devoyd "Dee" Jennings led a life of outstanding civic virtue and service and his dedicated efforts to improve Fort Worth as a place to live and work will continue to positively benefit his hometown for years to come.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. TOM O'HALLERAN

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 30, 2021

Mr. O'HALLERAN. Madam Speaker, unfortunately, on July 29, 2021, I was unable to vote on H.R. 4300, the Alexander Lofgren Veterans in Parks (VIP) Act. I would have voted in favor of H.R. 4300.

IN REMEMBRANCE OF FALLEN RED LAKE NATION POLICE OFFICER RYAN ANDREW BIALKE

HON. MICHELLE FISCHBACH

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 30, 2021

Mrs. FISCHBACH. Madam Speaker, I rise today to remember Red Lake Nation Police Officer Ryan Andrew Bialke, who was killed in the line of duty on Tuesday, July 27. His death is an unbelievable tragedy—one that is felt by the community, state, and region.

Officer Bialke always wanted to help others. After graduating from Rasmussen College, he moved to Bemidji and joined the Red Lake Nation Police Department, where he served the community for the past six years. He was an SOR officer, a breacher for the Emergency Response Team, and in charge of the Search and Rescue Dive Team. He was dedicated to the community in which he worked, often spending time with Red Lake's children and families—always willing to go the extra mile.

He is survived by his wife, Hester, his children, his mother and brothers, and many other family members and friends. He is lovingly remembered as a kind, outgoing person who loved hockey, fishing, hunting, road trips, country music, and spending time with his family, friends, and other loved ones. He will be sorely missed.

I am eternally grateful for Officer Bialke's sacrifice, and the sacrifices the men and women of law enforcement make every day as they put their lives on the line to keep us safe.

HONORING DUSTY HILL AND ZZ TOP

HON. TROY E. NEHLS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 30, 2021

Mr. NEHLS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of rock and roll hall of famer and ZZ Top member Dusty Hill. Dusty was born and raised in Dallas, Texas and began playing bass at the age of 13. He didn't take the conventional route of bass players who usually start as guitarists and transition, instead he was a vocalist and picked up a bass one day and started playing.

Embarrassment on stage was a "great motivator" for Dusty and he soon mastered the bass. From 1966 to 1968, Dusty played with fellow future ZZ Top bandmate Frank Beard in the Dallas based band American Blues.

In 1970, wanting to focus more on rock and roll and less on blues, Dusty moved to Houston and joined ZZ Top with Frank Beard and Billy Gibbons. The trio performed their first concert together just outside of my district at the Knights of Columbus Hall in Beaumont, Texas on February 10, 1970.

The trio of Frank Beard, Billy Gibbons, and Dusty Hill would stay together for the next 50 years. The group produced their first charting single Francine in 1972 and again found success in 1973 with the release of a top 10 Billboard 200 album Tres Hombres. In 1975, Dusty sang lead on one of the band's most popular hits "Tush", before releasing their next